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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/675,028	09/30/2003	Sachin G. Deshpande	SLA1384	5440
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EXAMINER LANGHNOJA, KUNAL N				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/675,028

Applicant(s)

DESHPANDE, SACHIN G.

Examiner

KUNAL LANGHNOJA

Art Unit

2427

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 February 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-49 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-49 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 30 September 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-8508)
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to Claims **1-49** have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-5, 7-10, 15-25, 27-30, 35-43, 47-49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Boreczky et al. (US PG PUB 2002/0075572) in view of Yeo (US Patent No. 6,711,741 B2), further in view of Matsui et al (US Patent No. 7,366,241)

With respect to Claim **1**, the claimed *"In a client system, a method for enhancing navigation of a video, comprising: receiving the video as it is streamed from a server over a computer network"* is met by Boreczky et al. that teach the transmittal, **315**, of video from a server, **300**, to a video player, **320**, via a computer network, such as the Internet (*Fig. 3; paragraphs [0009], [0022], [0025]*).

The claimed *"receiving a first user request to display a first navigation video strip on a display device, wherein the first navigation strip comprises a first plurality of video frames from a video"* is met by Boreczky et al. that teach a user request, **325**, being sent to a server, **300**, by way of a second connection, **305**, for the transmittal of video

frames (keyframes) to be used for video indexing, that will be displayed on the display device, **330** (Fig.3, 4; paragraphs [0026], [0028], [0030]).

The claimed "in response to the first user request, obtaining first instructions for displaying the first navigation video strip; **obtaining the first plurality of video frames by requesting the specific video frames from the server by sending separate play request for the video frames in accordance with a video streaming protocol, wherein a normal play time of each play request begins at T_i and ends at $T_i + d$, wherein T_i is a timestamp of an i^{th} video frame, and wherein d does not exceed one frame duration**; and displaying the first navigation video strip on the display device in accordance with the first instructions" is met in part by Boreczky et al. that teach user request, **325**, being sent to a video player, **320**, whereby instructions containing the amount of the video to be indexed are sent to the server, **300**, and video key frames are sent to the video player, **320**, along with criteria (number of frames, amount of data, amount of time) to be displayed, **330**, via a second connection, **310** (Fig.3 & 6; paragraphs [0026], [0030], [0041]).

The claimed "**obtaining the first plurality of video frames by requesting the specific video frames from the server by sending separate play request for the video frames in accordance with a video streaming protocol, wherein a normal play time of each play request begins at T_i and ends at $T_i + d$, wherein T_i is a timestamp of an i^{th} video frame, and wherein d does not exceed one frame duration**" is not specifically taught by the Boreczky et al. reference.

However, in the same field of endeavor, Yeo teaches a method of previewing/playing back a source video frame by way of temporal snapshots, whereby both are stored on a server- the temporal snapshots being sent to a user and upon a user selecting one, the corresponding segments of the source video frames being sent to the user for playback reads on claimed ***"obtaining the first plurality of video frames by requesting the specific video frames from the server by sending separate play request for the video frames in accordance with a video streaming protocol, wherein a normal play time of each play request begins at T_i (i.e. $t=10$) and ends at $T_i + d$ (i.e. 402(shot)), wherein T_i is a timestamp of an i^{th} video frame, and wherein d does not exceed one frame duration (i.e. temporal shot 406 ($t=10$) comprises 402(shot))."*** (Figs.3 & 4; Abstract; col.1, lines 38-48; col.2, line 66 – col.3. lines 3,18-50; col.4, lines 35-40, 55-58, 61-64).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the Boreczky et al. reference with that of the Yeo reference for the benefit of minimizing bandwidth use. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make such a modification to the Boreczky et al. reference for the additional benefit of providing a user with a reliable manner in which to quickly locate materials of interest in a given video.

The combination, Boreczky and Yeo, is silent with respect to "a video streaming protocol." In the similar field of endeavor, Matsui teaches "a video streaming protocol." (col.25, lines 25-29; col.26, lines 21-26). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the use of 'video

Streaming Protocol' as taught by the Matsui reference with the system of selecting indexed snapshots for streaming media of the Boreczky et al. reference, in view of the Yeo reference, in order to provide a suitable manner in which to transfer the indexed snapshots to a user. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make such a modification to the Boreczky et al. reference, in view of the Yeo reference, in order to allow a user to receive the video index & the video corresponding to the image in the index in an efficient manner.

With respect to Claim 2, the claimed "*wherein obtaining the first instructions comprises generating the first instructions*" is met by Boreczky et al. that teach a server, **600**, generating instructions as to the what specific video frames are to be supplied to the video player, **630** (*Fig. 1 & 6; paragraphs [0040], [0041]*).

With respect to Claim 3, the claimed "*whereby obtaining the first instructions comprises transmitting a first client request to the server to generate the first instructions*" is met by Boreczky et al. that teach a channel, **605**, being used to send user requests to a server, **600** (*Fig. 1 & 6; paragraphs [0041]*).

With respect to Claim 4, the claimed "*wherein obtaining the first instructions further comprises receiving the first instructions from the server*" is met by Boreczky et al. that teach a server, **600**, transmitting forward-looking data via low resolution channels, **610_n**, including instructions pertaining to the video index to be displayed (*Fig. 1 & 6, paragraphs [0038], [0041]*).

With respect to Claim 5, the claimed *"wherein obtaining the first instructions further comprises receiving a reference to the first instructions from the server"* is met by Boreczky et al. for the same reasons at those discussed above for Claim 4.

With respect to Claim 7, the claimed *"wherein displaying the first navigation video strip comprises retrieving the first plurality of video frames from the server"* is met by Boreczky et al. that teach the use of a low resolution server, 901, in supplying the snapshots that are to be used in a video index (Fig. 9 & paragraph [0043]).

With respect to Claim 8, the claimed *"wherein the first plurality of video frames are retrieved from the server in accordance with the Real Time Streaming Protocol (RTSP), and wherein requesting the specific video frames from the server comprises sending a separate RTSP PLAY request for each of the video frames"* is not explicitly taught by the Boreczky et al. reference. However, in the same field of endeavor, the Matsui reference teaches a data transmission system, in which a server provides a plurality of video streams to a receiving terminal using RTSP and a receiving terminal can send PLAY request messages to a server using RTSP (col.25, lines 25-29; col.26, lines 21-26).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the use of 'Real Time Streaming Protocol' as taught by the Matsui reference with the system of selecting indexed snapshots for streaming media of the Boreczky et al. reference, in view of the Yeo reference, in order to provide a suitable manner in which to transfer the indexed snapshots to a user. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make such a modification to the Boreczky et al.

reference, in view of the Yeo reference, in order to allow a user to receive the video index & the video corresponding to the image in the index in an efficient manner.

With respect to Claim **9**, the claimed *"further comprising supporting user interaction with the first navigation video strip"* is met by Boreczky et al. that teach the video controls, **410**, for the navigation of a video, **400**, as well as for the video strip, **1440**, **1445**, **1450**, and **1460** (Fig. 4, paragraph [0028]).

With respect to Claim **10**, the claimed *"wherein supporting the user interaction comprises: receiving a user selection of one of the first plurality of video frames; and in response to the user selection, playing the video on the display device beginning at the selected video frame"* is met by Boreczky et al. that teach a user being able to jump to a specific video position by selecting a video snapshot (paragraphs [0011], [0042], [0047], [0049]).

With respect to Claim **15**, the claimed *"wherein the method further comprises receiving a user selection of an option concerning how the video is managed while the first navigation video strip is displayed"* is met by Boreczky et al. that teach the video controls, **410**, such as pause/ play buttons, for the control of the current playback position of video, **400**, while snap images **1440**, **1445**, **1450**, and **1460** are displayed (Fig. 4, paragraph [0028]).

With respect to Claim **16**, the claimed *"wherein the option is selected from the group consisting of scaling the video, cropping the video, and alpha-blending the video with the first navigation video strip"* is met in part by Boreczky et al. that teach the use of a video player in which a user has a number of functions to choose from regarding the

playback of the video being played (*Figs. 1-3, 4; paragraph [0028]*). Boreczky et al. does not explicitly teach the claimed 'scaling, cropping and/or alpha-blending". However, Yeo teaches the use of a web browser as a media player for playing corresponding segments of source video frames from selected temporal snapshots (*Fig. 6A; col.4, lines 43-58*). It is submitted that the use of a web browser inherently includes such user selected functions such as '*scaling, cropping, and alpha-blending*" the video being played and the '*first navigation strip*' by minimizing/maximizing the media player 612 in application window 600.

With respect to Claim 17, the claimed "*wherein the option is selected from the group consisting of playing the video, pausing the video, and stopping the video*" is met by Boreczky et al. that teach playback controls, 410, such as a pause/play button (*Fig. 4, paragraph [0028]*).

Claim 18 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claims 1 & 2. In addition, Boreczky et al. teaches the use of a video, 320, and a server, 300, which inherently has a processor and memory (*Fig. 3, 6, 8, and 9*).

Claim 19 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claim 4.

Claim 20 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claim 5.

Claim 21 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claim 1.

Claim 22 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claim 2.

Claim 23 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claim 3.

Claim 24 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claim 4.

Claim 25 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claim 5.

Claim 27 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claim 7.

Claim 28 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claim 8.

Claim 29 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claim 9.

Claim 30 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claim 10.

Claim 35 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claim 15.

Claim 36 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claim 16.

Claim 37 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claim 17.

Claim 38 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claims 1 & 2. In addition, Boreczky et al. teaches the use of a video, 320, and a server, 300, which inherently has a processor and memory (*Fig. 3, 6, 8, & 9*).

Claim 39 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claim 4.

Claim 40 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claim 5.

Claim 41 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claims 1, 2. Additionally, with respect to the claimed **"a video that is being streamed from a server to a client over a computer network, wherein the video frames that are included in the navigation video strip are independent of a current playback position of the video"** is met by Yeo that teaches the use of video frames (temporal shots) included within the navigation video strip (602 to 610) that independently correspond to segments of the source video frames, such that when a user chooses an image the system plays back the selected image's corresponding segment of the source video frames (*Figs. 4, 6A, & 6B; col.2, line 66 to col.3, line 3; col.4, lines 61-64*).

Claim 42 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claim 4.

Claim 43 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claim 5.

Claim 47 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claim 15.

Claim 48 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claim 16.

Claim 49 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claim 17.

4. Claims 6 & 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Boreczky et al, in view of Yeo, in view of Matsui et al as applied to Claims 1 & 21 above, and further in view of Amir et al. (US PG PUB 2002/0140719).

With respect to Claim 6, the claimed *"wherein the first instructions are formatted according to the Synchronized Multimedia Integration Language"* is not explicitly taught by Boreczky et al, Yeo et al, Matsui et al, the combination. However, in a similar field of endeavor, the Amir et al. reference teaches a system in which 'Synchronized Multimedia Integration Language' is used in describing the layout of a presentation of streaming media on a screen (*paragraph [0048]*).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the use of 'Synchronized Multimedia Integration Language' in the presentation of streaming media as taught by the Amir et al. reference with the system of selecting indexed snapshots for streaming media of the combination (Boreczky et al.) in order to provide an efficient manner in which to present the 'indexed snapshots' for user selection. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make such a modification to the combination in order to permit a uniform procedure in the presentation of the video index.

Claim 26 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claim 6.

5. Claims **11-14, 31-34, & 44 - 46** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Boreczky et al, in view of Yeo et al, in view of Matsui et al, further in view of Asami (US Pat 6,747,674).

With respect to Claim **11**, the claimed *"receiving a second user request to modify the first time interval to a second time interval; in response to the second user request, obtaining second instructions for displaying a second navigation video strip, wherein the amount of time separating adjacent video frames in the second navigation video strip is substantially equal to the second time interval; and displaying the second navigation video strip in accordance with the second instructions"* is silent within, Boreczky et al, Yeo et al, Matsui et al, the combination. However, in the same field of endeavor, the Asami reference teaches a user being able to choose the time interval between still pictures of a video file, whereby a user inputs a specific time period and the system creates picture thumbnails of the selected video at the selected time intervals (*Fig. 2-8; col.1, lines 59-62; col.3, lines 62-64; and col. 5, lines 32-36*).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the ability to choose the time interval between still pictures of a video as taught by the Asami reference with the system of selecting indexed snapshots for streaming media of the combination (Boreczky et al.) in order to provide additional functionality to the user. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make such a modification to the combination in order to allow a user to choose the time period between the video frames in the video index, thereby allowing a more general or a more specific video summary.

With respect to Claim 12, the claimed *"wherein the method further comprises receiving user input about the number of video frames that are included in the first navigation video strip"* is met by Asami that teaches user being able to select the number of picture thumbnails related to a video file being searched (*Fig. 2-8; col.1, lines 59-62; col.3, lines 54-60 and col. 6, lines 34-36*).

With respect to Claim 13, the claimed *"wherein the method further comprises receiving user input about the number of video frames in the first navigation strip that are displayed on the display device"* is met by Asami that teaches the use of a CRT, 18, in displaying a user selectable amount of picture thumbnails related to a video file (*Fig.1-8; col.3, lines 54-60 & col. 6, lines 34-36*).

With respect to Claim 14, the claimed *"wherein the method further comprises receiving user input about a location where the first navigation strip is displayed"* is met by Asami et al. that teaches that the user can display a number of picture thumbnails or a scrolling index of them on a CRT, 18 (*col. 3, lines 54-64*).

Claim 31 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claim 11.

Claim 32 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claim 12.

Claim 33 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claim 13.

Claim 34 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claim 14.

Claim 44 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claim 12.

Claim 45 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claim 13.

Claim 46 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claim 14.

Conclusion

1. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **KUNAL LANGHNOJA** whose telephone number is 571-270-3583. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9 A.M- 5 P.M.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Scott Beliveau can be reached on 571-272-7343. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business

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Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/K. L./

Examiner, Art Unit 2427

/Scott Beliveau/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2427